

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

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SPEECH OF MR. HAYWOOD, OF NORTH CAROLINA, ON THE OREGON QUESTION.

Delivered in the Senate on the 4th and 5th March.

The joint resolution for giving the notice to terminate the convention between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Oregon territory being under consideration—

Mr. Haywood addressed the Senate as follows: Mr. President, the subject before the Senate is an important one. Viewed in connection with the topics that have been brought into the discussion of it, it is one of momentous interest; and I confess that its magnitude oppresses me. My want of experience in political affairs naturally made me reluctant to enter into it as a speaker, when I must necessarily feel, in addition to the high responsibilities of the occasion itself, the embarrassment of addressing those who are my seniors in age and in political knowledge. Besides, I have thought that a silent vote, could it have been obtained, would be much more imposing. But the occurrence of the last few weeks have left me no choice. Silence would now be a compromise with my conscience and my duty to the country, and I must speak. It will take me some time, but I throw myself upon the patience of the Senate, with a pledge that my heart shall be opened sincerely, at this the council of our common country. I have no actions of the past to explain, and no aspirations for the future to restrain me; and, if God gives me strength and utterance for the work, I will do my whole duty according to my poor ability.

The President of the United States, who is authorized by the Constitution to make, but not to unmake treaties, has a negotiation on foot which was commenced or opened before his term of office began. The object of it has been to fix a line of division by compromise between the United States and Great Britain, and thereby to adjust the conflicting claims of the two Governments to the territory lying west of the Stony Mountains, commonly called Oregon. I assume for the present—hereafter I will demonstrate—that in the view of our President, as well as the British Minister, the negotiation is still a pending one. The assumption is warranted by every incident of the subject in this country and in Great Britain except the absurd conclusions and unauthorized constructions given by some of my own party friends to the message of the President. And it is confirmed beyond all doubt, by the silence of the President upon that point, when, if the negotiation had terminated, Executive silence would be unpardonable—the more especially as his jurisdiction over the subject will cease the moment negotiation ends. The negotiation once closed, concluded, put an end to, by the Executive, and all the remaining questions about Oregon will become forthwith subjects of legislation by Congress exclusively.

But to proceed. At the meeting of Congress in December the negotiators of the two Governments had been unable to agree upon a compromise of their conflicting claims, and the President, believing that, under the existing convention of 1827, the United States cannot "rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory" without giving a year's notice, declared to Congress that, in his judgment, would be proper to give the notice; and thereupon, by his message, he recommended that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating "in this manner" the convention of the 6th August, 1827. This then is the question: "What shall we do?"

The message of the President was accompanied by a copy of all the correspondence which had taken place in the negotiation; and we have subsequently been furnished by our request, with such further correspondence as had taken place in it up to February, 1846. In the meanwhile, various propositions in the Senate, emanating from individual Senators, but not from the Executive, have been offered and proposed; and it is true, as some honorable Senator said the other day, that we have exhibited the singular spectacle in this Capitol of a discussion by Congress with open doors of nearly all the foreign affairs of the nation, and more especially of our affairs with Great Britain upon this very subject of the Oregon territory, although at the same time, negotiations have been going on at the Executive Department with the British Ministry; and it was rather intimated than charged that the President was to blame for it. Now, in the spirit of kindness which characterized this complaint, suffer me, a friend of the Administration, to answer why I do not concur in it, and how I suppose the sending of this correspondence here may be vindicated.

The President, believing that the convention of 1827 had better be abrogated, we know that he could do that in either one of two ways, but in no other. Either he must get an agreement with Great Britain to abrogate it by mutual consent, and then Congress need not be applied to at all; or he must get the mandate of a law, authorizing him to give a year's notice. The first mode was not attempted.

The other manner of doing it is by a law of this Government; and the President recommended to Congress—Congress alone being competent to enact it—that provision be made for giving the notice accordingly, and for terminating "in this manner" the convention of 1827. Can it be said that the President erred in choosing "this manner" of terminating the convention, it being the only mode by which that object could be legitimately accomplished without closing his negotiations for a compromise? The complaint against the message implies he had no intention to do that. It being indispensable to apply to Congress for a law to give the notice, was it not both proper and necessary to communicate to Congress every thing that had taken place in the negotiation, as far as it had progressed, when the President made his recommendation?

The case is a peculiar one; but that peculiarity did not arise out of anything that this Administration has done, but altogether from the convention it is desired to abrogate, and the limited constitutional power of the American Executive. Look to the message itself, and you see nothing in either more or less than what the President was, in a great degree, obliged to disclose to the legislative department, under the peculiar circumstances of the subject. That Congress might determine this question of notice, they must know the state

and condition of the negotiation. They would know that best by sending up all the correspondence; and, in order that they might see and judge for themselves, the President communicated to Congress the whole correspondence which had taken place. He has done no more, and he is responsible for nothing more.

Had he any right to suppose that this would be made the foundation for violent, invective and irregular discussions, and for all the propositions that have followed it? If he had apprehended any such consequences, would that have authorized him to withhold the recommendation of a measure of legislation, which he deemed to be essential to the interest of the nation, and which he may have supposed to be important to the peace of the country?

Upon making such a recommendation, how could he conceal the information that was necessary to aid Congress in considering it? Had he any means of forcing that simple act of necessary duty on the part of the Executive, would he have resorted to an occasion for debating, not the question of notice or notice, which properly belongs to the Legislative department, but also our negotiations with Great Britain, when her Minister is in the city and even in the lobby of the Capitol, and our foreign relations and our grievances, real or supposed, with all the kingdoms of the earth, which legitimately belong to the Executive department? Perhaps he felt a strong reliance upon the prudence, moderation, and wisdom of Congress—the assembled representatives of the people and the States—and hoped that they would in such a case take less but deliberate, and then act. Perhaps he thought that, upon a question of this kind, the necessity he was put under to disclose what was done by the Executive before he had terminated negotiations, would hardly be made a pretext for snatching negotiations out of his hands, which he did not recommend, instead of enacting a law to arm him with a notice that he did recommend. How far he was mistaken, if he did so feel and so think, need not be said to this Senate. The events of the last few weeks speak for themselves. Believing that, so far as the President has been concerned, the British Government has got no advantage of us, I confess I did feel mortified in reading the news by the last steamer at the necessity of conceding to the debates of the British Parliament a decided superiority over those of ourselves in their dignity and moderation; and it would be quite a satisfaction to me to get news by the next packet of an outrageous debate in the British Parliament; at least sufficient to put us even with them on that score. I cannot help wishing it may be so.

(Some Senator: "Tis likely you'll be gratified.")

But surely the fault is not altogether that of the President. Had he known ever so well that his recommendation to legislate, if Congress saw fit, so as to help his progress in negotiation, would be misconstrued into an invitation for all sorts of interference by Congress with the more appropriate duties of the Executive, he would hardly have been justified by it to omit all or any one thing which he has done. He has, as I understand his message, but done his duty, and no more; and he dared not do less. I hope Senators will see in all this an excuse for the President, if they do not find in it a justification for his message to Congress communicating the correspondence of the British Minister. That the President sent this message to Congress might be excused indeed for other reasons, without a heavy tax upon our charity. He was bound to presume that Congress are wise and prudent legislators; that they would say nothing to embarrass negotiations unless Congress really wished to defeat negotiation; and even in that case he may have thought that, as by the Constitution treaty-making belonged to the President, under the advice of the Senate, his own "friends," without any recommendation from him, would long ago have proposed and voted directly that the President should be advised by the Senate that he is mistaken in supposing the nation committed itself to any compromise, and that the negotiation upon that basis ought to be concluded, if that indeed be the decision of the people.

That would be DOING something. I do not affirm that the President thought all this, or any of it. Yet another thing has struck my own mind with some force, and possibly it might not have been with his influence upon the President. When he came into office, he declared his belief that our title to Oregon was "clear and unquestionable." In prosecuting the negotiation, he found it to be his duty to offer a line of compromise at 49°, and to give up James K. Polk's opinion to the President's obligation to preserve national honor. From some cause or other, the public mind had been pre-occupied with the belief that this offer had not been made by him. But, as it had been made, the President might have felt and probably he did feel, a solicitude at the meeting of Congress to tell the whole—to let out the secret—and to prevent, if he could, clamors or calumny upon the subject. Had the President dreaded the same clamors, and sought to avoid, by such a disclosure, denunciations like those which have been unceasingly poured out upon the heads of the great men who negotiated and voted for the Washington treaty, I am sure the Senate would not blame him much for it—not very much. That Washington treaty seems to have become a favorite hobby. Perhaps it is to be kept a going until it can get company. It may be that the President did not wish to furnish the companion for it by keeping his "friends" apprized of the important fact that he had offered a compromise. I should not wonder at it, if he did not. As it is, that thunder will all be spoiled as far as concealment goes.

I have seldom heard a discussion, Mr. President, about our territorial rights in a quarter that Benton's speech against Webster's of an old speech, abridged to be sure, but not improved. Our politicians seem determined to convince the world abroad, and the people at home, whether or not, that our nation is always overreached, cheated, and disgraced. But why do this, if at all, long after a treaty has been solemnly ratified by a vote of 39 to 9 in the American Senate? Let not Senators give their aid to it, I say, as we love one another and the country. I utter no complaints against the speech itself of my honorable friend from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.) Like every thing else that comes from him here, it was eloquent—it was in season and at the right time when he made it. The occasion which

called it forth has now passed, and along with it the strong excitement under which the speech was made. The constitutional authorities of the Government overruled his objections, and it is no disparagement to the fame of the speech or of that Senator, to believe that his noble and generous heart would be able to see now (and his manly character would let him own it) that there was quite enough of invective and suspicion in the speech when it was made. I know not how he feels under its repetition, with or without notes, but I have admired the patience of Senators implicated by denunciations about the Washington treaty, and wondered how they could silently endure it. Certainly, when such things are introduced here, they are in exceeding bad taste, and very like what a venerated friend of mine used to call the dullest thing in the world to listen at—"old passions mingled with great men of this nation are to be killed off, and more room left for exalting little men to big offices."

But, Mr. President, let all this be as it may, and let it be right or wrong in the President to have sent his message, and the information in it, to the Congress of the United States: he has done it—the act is past recall. The subject is before the Senate, and with all its embarrassments, it has become necessary for the Senate to act upon it, and, in my judgment, the sooner we do that, the better for the country.

In order to act aright we must look to the President's messages, and see for ourselves what position he occupies. I agree entirely with some other Senators that we cannot take our position upon this question of the notice until we see the position of the President. See it, I mean, with a reasonable certainty; as positive certainty cannot be arrived at, and cannot be expected. If he means to negotiate for a compromise, or if there be a pending negotiation, it would be unwise, unprecedented, and indecorous, for the President, either himself directly, or indirectly through another person, to declare beforehand any determination of his own mind upon questions to arise in the further progress of such a negotiation. I shall, in justice to him, have occasion to point out to the Senate hereafter how I think this silence—this necessary silence—proves almost of itself that his "thoughts are turned on peace."

But what is the position of the President in this negotiation? About it there would be less doubt if there had been less effort to assign the President an extreme position and a false position. What say the "records?" Where does he stand? We must see before we fling him the notice to terminate the convention of 1827.

First, we all know that the President—whose assent is indispensable—will not agree to an arbitration. I do not stop to defend or to accuse him for this; it belongs to some other occasion. If, in the providence of God, this Oregon controversy should terminate in a conflict, the responsibility of having rejected arbitration will be a fearful one, and he will have to meet it. But the responsibility has been taken by him. The Senate, therefore, must now proceed upon it as a fact, a "fixed fact," that arbitration is out of the question. We cannot help it if we would, and I owe it to candor to say that I would not if I could.

Well, then, we have seen in his message that Great Britain made an offer of compromise, which was rejected by the American Government in August, 1844, and the President has informed Congress plainly and distinctly that this British proposition to us cannot be entertained by him, but that it is wholly inadmissible. So far there is no difficulty. Every thing is plain and directly to the point, as it ought to be.

Next, we are informed by the message that the President himself made an offer to Great Britain by which the territory of Oregon between the parallels of 49° and 54° 40' was proposed to be divided by a compromise on the line of 49°, and that the British Minister rejected it without submitting any other proposition, &c. This offer of our President was made on the 12th of July, 1845—refused on the 29th of the same month. But on the 30th August, 1845, the President withdrew his rejected proposition, and re-asserted, by his letter to the British Minister, our claim and title to the whole of Oregon; which letter has not been answered!

The President does not say that the negotiation has been abandoned, nor that it will be concluded by him without waiting to receive another offer. No such thing. He does not inform Congress that he will or will not receive, or that he will or will not entertain his own offer, which he adopted as that of the nation, for a compromise. I repeat that it was, under the circumstances, impossible for him to do that, provided he considered compromise still admissible. But he does say that he has receded, notwithstanding his opinion as to title, to the line of 49° as a compromise, and his reasons for it are given—reasons quite as conclusive in favor of accepting the offer now as they were for making it last year. And, as I understand the President's position, he stands this day upon that line of 49° as a compromise, if compromise is to be had. Once for all, let me explain, that when I have spoken or shall hereafter speak of the "compromise line of 49°," I do by no means intend to be understood literally. But I mean that line in substance—not "every inch"—I mean the same compromise substantially which this Government has frequently offered, without regard to slight variations; which may be left for settlement by "equivalents." I do not measure my own or other people's patriotism by the "inch." I shall not recognize that measurement in deciding upon the merits of the Administration or the wisdom of a treaty—not at all.

Mr. President, I disavow any authority to speak FOR the President. I have already said that he could not speak for himself, nor authorize another to speak for him, so long as negotiation was pending, or not concluded. Oh! I wish it were so that he could speak out. But I must be allowed to speak for myself, since the Administration has been so severely put where I ought not to stand by it; and I will dare to speak to the President, and of the President and his Messages, from my station upon this floor, as I judge him and them. And I say, in answer to certain Senators of my party, that the President did right, exactly right, in continuing this negotiation for a compromise which he found on foot, and in renewing the offer of 49° as a line of com-

promise. And in reply to them further, I say that he ought not, and my convictions are as strong as death itself that he cannot, will not, disgrace himself and his Administration, by refusing his own offer, should it be returned upon him—refusing, I mean, to entertain it; repulsing it, and rashly putting a final termination to his negotiation for a peaceful compromise; and madly forcing his country into a war, without even consulting his constitutional advisers, the Senate; who are this day assembled. Yet that is said of him day after day in this Senate. A war for what? Why, Mr. President, a war between two great Christian nations upon the meaning of the word settlements in the Nootka convention! A war, perhaps, of twenty years, to determine which of these Christian Governments shall enjoy the privilege of cheating the poor Indians out of the largest portion of Oregon. No, sir; no, sir. The President will not do that. As he loves his country, and values his own fame, he dare not think of it.

But I have said the President did right in offering a compromise of this controversy. Other friends of this Administration have said he did wrong, particularly the Senators from Ohio, (Mr. Allen,) Indiana, (Mr. Hannegan,) and Illinois, (Mr. Breese.) Friends and enemies, (if he has an enemy here,) will you hear another friend in his defence? It is a serious charge, if it be true. What are the facts? Let him be tried by these, and there can be no doubt of the decision. Hear them.

He found it in our own history a fact, an undeniable fact, that, so long ago as forty years, in negotiations between this Government and Great Britain, the United States had maintained and asserted that the true line of our national rights, west of the Stony Mountains, was at the 49th parallel on the north, in virtue of the treaty of Utrecht, and of our treaty with France in 1803. He found that it was urged by our Government upon the opposite party as a fact, too, that commissioners had been appointed to designate the line west of the Stony Mountains, constituting the south boundary of Great Britain and the north boundary of France, who sold us Louisiana; and that that line had been settled at 49°; and this fact was assumed as the basis of very important negotiations at that time in progress between us and Great Britain. He knew that this was in the days of Jefferson and his contemporaries.

Nobody, I believe, ever suspected Jefferson of being "British."

He found that in subsequent efforts to adjust this long pending controversy, to wit, in 1817, the American Government had proposed this same compromise line at 49° (substantially, I mean, not in all its details). And although our Ministers were instructed to insist upon it, they were unable to get the consent of Great Britain; and that negotiation finally terminated in a convention for what we call a joint occupancy of the whole territory, entered into, I believe, by our request, and certainly done with our consent, which convention was to continue for ten years and no longer. That convention was sent to the Senate, with all the correspondence, and it was ratified and approved by a vote of ayes 38, noes none—all "British."

He found that this convention was not satisfactory; but the Government of the United States grew anxious to settle and adjust the line of division between us and the European Governments claiming territorial rights west of the Stony Mountains. Russia and Great Britain both asserted rights there. Russia furnished pretty strong signs of the Emperor's intention to maintain hers against all the world. The American Government (after a long delay growing out of our policy towards Spain whom we did not wish to offend by setting up a claim prematurely) finally acceded to a proposal of opening negotiations with Russia and Great Britain about 1834 for a line of compromise. Our Ministers were instructed to get this line adjusted upon a compromise with both nations at the 49th parallel, and we hoped at one time to unite Great Britain with us against Russia. But Great Britain, although a "joint occupant" with us, managed her diplomacy better than that; and after the United States had agreed with Russia to abandon all our rights—viz. "not to settle" north of the parallel of 54° 40'—his Majesty the King of England, &c. made a separate treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and took to himself a large share of what we had surrendered! [Our 54° 40' friends ought to go forth all back again, according to their doctrines, and perhaps England, with Russia to help her, would favor us with a fight, and that's something.] In our negotiation of that convention with Russia, and in our attempts to negotiate at that time with Great Britain, the American Government yielded up her claims between 54° 40' and 61° to Russia. (What an unconstitutional and disgraceful dismemberment!) And the same old compromise line, substantially that which the President re-offered in 1845, was tendered to Great Britain and declined—urged and refused! [How one's American blood boils at the thought of ordaining an inch!] The treaty with Russia, which, in view of Senators, so dishonorably and unconstitutionally dismembered the national domain, (for the benefit of crowned heads too!) was submitted to the American Senate, and with a full knowledge of the correspondence, the Senate approved it all by a vote of ayes 41, noes 1!

Who was it? exclaimed several voices.

"Where was he from?"

"Ans. R. Island. His name was D'Wolf."

All "British," save one!

In passing, the Senate will suffer me to say that this treaty with Russia was made within the very year succeeding the famous declaration of President's Monroe's message against new European colonies on this continent! Made by him! It is of itself a contemporaneous construction of the meaning attached to that declaration. Attention is due to the names of the forty-one Senators who approved of it. There are illustrious names in that list; but I have not time to go into such details, and, if I had, the Senate would hardly have patience to hear me through.

The President further found that our impatience to fix upon the line of 49° as a compromise was again manifested as soon as the convention of 1818 was likely to expire; and that, in the correspondence preceding that identical convention of 1827, which it is our present wish to abrogate by a notice, the American Minister was instructed to adjust the controversy at this same line of 49°; and the convention was made only because that compromise line could not be got. That correspondence also was

laid before the Senate along with the convention of 1827, where, in despite of the opposition of my honorable friend from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) and in defiance of his predictions, the convention was approved by a vote ayes 31, noes 7.

The "British" party seems to have been still a strong party in the American Senate! The names of some of them stood high on the rolls of Democracy, and some are now in high places. I will not tax the patience of the Senate by reading them out over.

He found that under the administration succeeding the ratification of this convention, all of them—Adam's, Jackson's, Van Buren's, Harrison's, and Tyler's, too—made no complaint of Great Britain about Oregon, and sounded no alarm to the people to prepare for a repudiation of our own offers to compromise "an inch," below 54° 40'; but quietly submitted to let this remain as they were until October, 1843, when the message informs us that our Minister in London was authorized to make an offer of compromise similar to those made by us in 1817 and 1827; in other words to renew our offer of the compromise line of 49°. Thus stood the question when the negotiation was transferred to Washington.

Here I beg the Senate to observe that Mr. Tyler's message, in December, 1843, informed Congress that "the negotiations for an adjustment and settlement had again been proposed, and were in progress to a resumption." Yes, proposed by us; and the President said that "every proper expedient would be resorted to for the purpose of bringing it to a speedy and happy termination." And, again, by his message to Congress, in December, 1844, he said: "A negotiation has been formerly entered upon between the Secretary of State and her Britannic Majesty's Minister, &c., residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending." This, too, after Mr. Polk's election—after the Baltimore Convention of 1844. But no where could the President find that any of the "true friends of Oregon" had recorded their opposition to it by their votes in Congress. If he did, it is more than I can find. The Senators from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois (Messrs. Allen, Hannegan, and Breese) were all Senators at the time. No, Mr. President, the Senate did not advise nor protest against negotiation when it was only "in progress to a resumption," nor had Senators brot themselves up to the point, so far as I know, of only moving, so late as two years ago, whilst there was time and opportunity for it, to stop the negotiation itself, which has now become so unconstitutional and so dishonorable to the nation.

But again: He found that these persevering efforts to fix our northern boundary in Oregon at the forty-ninth parallel by a compromise—these well-considered instructions to our Ministers, and often-repeated propositions to the adverse claimants for a compromise—made before Spain had released her rights, and repeated afterwards were long since exposed to the public eye; and that neither the People's Representatives in Congress, nor the States, nor the People themselves, had complained against the Presidents, and Statesmen, and Senators who had been endeavoring to accomplish a compromise at 49° for nearly half a century. No, sir. Until very recently, indeed, the complaints, when made at all, were aimed at Great Britain for refusing to accept this reasonable and just compromise of our conflicting claims. Memorials, when sent at all, were applications to settle and adjust the controversy; and our efforts to legislate over the subject were confined to the valley of the Columbia river—this side of 49°.

Well might the President pause, then, notwithstanding his own individual opinion that our title to the whole of Oregon was "clear and unquestionable," ere he took the responsibility, in view of all of this, of abruptly putting a stop to the negotiation which he found on foot, as it had begun by his immediate predecessor, upon a negotiation for a compromise. Well might he feel that the nation was committed to a compromise. Well might he dread that, for him to put his personal opinion upon the strength of our paper title, however "clear and unquestionable," against all these solemn acts of the Government, and against this concurrent action and acquiescence of all our Presidents from Jefferson inclusive, and of all our Statesmen, and of all our Senators, (except Mr. D'Wolf,) and of all our people and their Representatives for two generations—constituting, as it were, a NATION'S OPINION—would be sacrificing the faith, consistency, sincerity, and honor of this country, to preserve the personal consistency of himself—a single man! A mere politician might have halted, but a STATESMAN could not. He lifted himself above himself, and showed how well he merits the office his country has appointed him to fill. God grant that he may stand firm to his position!

And what "commits" a nation but its honor? Honor! National honor! But its obligations must be felt, and are not a topic for argument and debate in an American Senate. I have imperfectly grouped the facts from our own history. Senators must determine for themselves. Appealing to their hearts as monitors, I ask whether I was not justified in asserting that the President did right in offering the line of 49° as a compromise, because the nation was thus committed to it by the past?

But the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Breese) has said the question was "a new one, so far as it concerned the President," because he had a clear opinion that our title was good, and gave that opinion before his nomination; and he seems to think that the Baltimore Convention of the Democratic party had resolved this matter out of the general rule, and made it a new one to this administration. Strange proposition! Passing strange! Of the Baltimore Convention I shall speak hereafter. And now as to Mr. Polk's opinion upon our title. However clear, and whenever entertained or expressed, let me say that Mr. Polk's opinion, nor the opinions of the Baltimore Convention, nor those of the people themselves upon the title to Oregon, touch this question. All that has just nothing at all to do with it. If the character and sincerity, and faith, and honor of the nation were committed to a compromise before Mr. Polk was elected, they remained so notwithstanding his election, and notwithstanding his opinion or any body's opinion upon our title.

The men who become Presidents of the Republic are always changing—they live and die; but

(repeated on 4th page)

MARRIED.
In this town, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Thomas D. Walker, Esq., Member of the N. C. Bar, to Miss M. V., eldest daughter of P. K. Dickinson, Esq., all of Wilmington.
In Bladen county, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Laney, Capt. A. J. Troy, to Miss Maria J. Smith.
In Cumberland county, on Thursday the 19th ult., by Alfred Jackson, Esq., Mr. Daniel W. W. of Bladen county to Miss Anna Wright, daughter of Bryan Wright, dec'd.
In Newbern, on the 17th ult., Mr. Alexander Justice, to Miss Mary B. Twyman, both of that place.
In Richmond county, on the 8th ult., Captain Gilbert McNeill, to Miss Catherine McNeil, youngest daughter of McNeill McNeil, Esq.
At Lenoir, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. William Hart, Mr. John Q. Cromarty, to Miss Ann E. Hart.

DIED.
In this town, on the 31st ult. of scarlet fever, Lucy Jones, aged 6 years and 7 months, daughter of Asia A. Brown, Editor of the Chronicle.
In this town, on the 18th ult. of scarlet fever, Anna Jane, daughter of Mr. Archibald Black, in the 6th year of her age. Thus for the second time within about a fortnight have the parents been visited with the severest of afflictions. They lost a son on the 3d ult.
In this town, on the 28th ult. of scarlet fever, Sidney Deems, son of Mr. Wm. J. Love, Jr., aged three years and 5 months.
At Woodland, Brunswick county, on the 26th ult., Mr. Jonathan Rothwell, aged 71.
In Cumberland county, on the 19th ult., after a lingering disease, or Consumption, Mrs. Jennett McNeil McAllister, wife of Alexander McAllister, Esq., in the 30th year of her age.
In Maury county, Tennessee, on the 4th ult., Mrs. M. W. Hill, consort of John Hill, Esq., and daughter of the late Thos. Waddill, Sen., of Anson county, N. C.
In Anson county, on the 7th ult., Absalom Candell, a soldier of the Revolution, in the 89th year of his age.
In Charleston, on the 23d ult., Mrs. Anna L. Willington, in the 53d year of her age, wife of Mr. A. S. Willington, senior Editor of the Charleston Courier.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Bacon—Hams,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Shoulders,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Hog round,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Western,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Butter,	25	27
Butter, bbl. mess,	9 00	10 00
prime,	5 50	6 50
Corn,	60	60
" Meal,	70	75
Coffee,	8	9
Cotton,	5	6 1/2
Candlers, tallow,	12	14
sperm,	30	35
Adamantine,	26	30
Feathers,	30	33
Flour—Canal,	7 00	8 00
Fayetteville,	5 00	5 50
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	4 00	4 50
IRON,	1	1 50
LARD,	7 1/2	8 1/2
Western,	7 1/2	8 1/2
LIME, Thomaston,	1 00	1 37 1/2
LUMBER—Steam mill,		
W. boards, plank & scant,	12 00	13 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00	14 00
Bill lumber extra prices,		
River, Flooring boards,	11 50	12 00
wide, do,	6 25	7 00
Scantling,	5 50	6 00
Timber,	4 00	6 00
MOLASSES, W. L. retail,	20	23
MAKERS, No 1 retail,	13	14 00
2, do,	7 50	8 50
3, do,	4 00	4 10
NAILS,	4 1/2	5
NAVAL STORES, soft Turp.		8 55
hard,		
Bar,	half price	
Pitch,	1 25	1 37 1/2
Rosin No. 1,	1 55	2 50
" 2,	90	1 00
" 3,	45	60
Sp. Turp.	57	60
Oil, Sperm,		1 00
PRIME, Ground,		65
Black eye,	65	70
Cow,	60	65
PORK—per bbl.		
Northern Meas,	14 50	15 00
Prime,	5 00	5 50
fresh,	4 00	4 25
RICE,	1 10	1 20
rough, bush	45	50
SALT, Turke Island, bushel		1 15
Liverpool, sack,		1 50
SOAP,		
SHINGLES, country,	1 25	1 50
contract,		4 00
SEEDS, Northern Rust,	32	35
Gin,	31	35
Whiskey,	37	40
Apple Brandy,	37 1/2	40
STEELE,	12 1/2	25
SEAMEN, W. O. bbl. rough,	15	
dressed,		00 00
R. O. bbl. rough,	8	10 00
dressed,		10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7 1/2	8 1/2
New Orleans,	6 1/2	7 1/2
loaf,	13	14
TALLOW,	7	7 1/2
Tobacco, leaf,	3 00	3 75
VANILLA,	20	23
WINE, Madeira,	70	2 50
Port,	70	2 25
Malaga,	34	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.		
Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct. prem	
" " New York,	1	
" " Boston,	1	

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK		
Naval Stores, 35 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl.		
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred		
Cotton, \$1 per bale.		
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.		
Tobacco, \$2 50 per hoghead.		
Lumber, \$6 a \$6 50 per m.		

Naval Stores, to Boston 40c, to Philadelphia 25 cents per bbl.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 2.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine continues without change in price, viz. \$3 55 for soft, and \$1 80 for hard. A few bbls. new dip arrived during the week, which we hear brought \$4 00. The sales of Turpentine for the week ending today, \$1 92. Nothing doing in Spirits Turpentine.
LUMBER & TIMBER.—We have to remark that the market continues to be well supplied with every description of Lumber &

Timber, and sales are remarkably dull, without any change in quotations from last week's review. Consequently our quotations are without change.
STAVES.—There has been nothing doing in Red Oak hhd. during the week. White Oak bbl. are worth \$15 per m.
SHINGLES.—Have receded still lower. We quote this week's sales at \$1 25 a \$1 50.
BACON.—Dull at quotations—a lot of 2,000 lbs. Shoulders sold at 6 1/2c.—about 1300 lbs. from Mattamuskeet is held at 8c. hog round—at which rates a portion of it has been sold.
CORN.—A cargo arrived, held and part sold at 65c.
FLOUR.—Sales of Fayetteville have been made at \$5 50, \$5 25 and \$5, for superfine &c.
LIME.—None arrived—a lot of 100 casks from stone, sold at \$1 37 1/2.
MOLASSES.—Part of the last noted as arrived heretofore, has been sold at 20c.
LIQUORS.—A lot of N. O. Rectified has arrived—held at 27c.
MACKEREL.—No. 3 sold at \$4 a \$4 10 by lot.

We are compelled to leave out our New York and Charleston markets. Turpentine was quoted in New York at last dates at \$4. Spirits Turpentine at 60 cents cash, and 63 cents, 4 mos.

ARRIVED.

March 27—schr Laura, Pigott, Charlotte, to G W Davis.
28—brig Teaser, McCurdy, St Thomas, to G W Davis.
30—schr R W Brown, Francis, New York, to R W Brown.
schr North Carolina, Bagley, Barbadoes, via St Thomas, to Barry & Bryant.
schr Welcome, Swift, N Orleans, via Charleston, to J Hathaway & Son.
schr Surpass, Fugh, Middleton, N C, to Wm Cooke.
31—schr A R Thompson, Ireland, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.
schr Papen, Bedell, N York, to R W Brown.
schr Electro, Packard, N Y, to Barry & Bryant.
schr Cygnat, Kinney, Boston, by G W Davis.
2—brig Orb, Gilpatrick, Porto Rico, by E Dickinson.
March 26—brig Relief, Sawyer, New Bedford, by Russell & Gammell.
sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Charlotte, by G W Davis.
28—brig Telos, Lampher, St Jago de Cuba, by Russell & Gammell.
brig David Duffie, Williams, Jamaica, by G W Davis.
schr Cas Inc, Eldridge, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.
schr Emma Louisa, Boone, Philadelphia, by Barry & Bryant.
schr Laura, Pigott, Beaufort, by G W Davis.
schr Florida, Gordon, Boston, by G W Davis.
schr Middleton, Page, Lake Landing, N C, by Brown & DeRoset.
31—schr Livingston, Seavy, Boston, by Barry & Bryant.
April 1—schr L P Smith, Brewster, New York, by R W Brown.
schr Cygnat, Kinney, Boston, by G W Davis.
2—brig Orb, Gilpatrick, Porto Rico, by E Dickinson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mutual Insurance Company.
THE subscriber, who is the agent of the above company, may be found at the Carolina Hotel, and will attend promptly to all business which may be confided to him.
By the act of incorporation, the company is authorized to take risks upon stores, dwelling houses, furniture, merchandise, and other property against loss or damage by fire.
All applications and surveys will be immediately attended to, and every explanation as to the mode of insurance in mutual companies, will be given on application as above.
C. C. RABOTEAU, Ag't.
April 3, 1846 29-1f

40 BRLS. best New Orleans Molasses,

3 hds Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bags Laguira Coffee.
Just received and for sale by
HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Cornelius Myers,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of
Hats and Caps
for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Mole-skin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from \$3 to \$6.
30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims.
50 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold CHEAPER than can be found elsewhere.
Also, a general assortment of
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c.
which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 3, 1846 29-1f

Turpentine Agency.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to Turpentine Makers as Agent for the sale of the article, and hopes by prompt and active attention, together with his experience, to receive a continuance of past favors. He would particularly recommend all Turpentine Makers to have their Produce sold by a well qualified Agent, as it is not a legitimate business for an Inspector to attend to, and it is believed they do not desire to sell the article. The subscriber also begs leave to observe that he charges a commission of 1 per cent, and will endeavor to earn it on all occasions, and in conclusion would particularly recommend all Turpentine Makers not to engage their crops to dealers in the article in this market at the so called highest market price, merely to have their business done for nothing, by which they frequently lose two or three commissions on the sales of their produce.
JOHN HALL.
April 3, 1846 29-3f

Competition, the Life of Trade.

To those wishing Work done in the MASON LINE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, that they have entered into copartnership under the name of
KEEN & HUSTON,
and are now prepared to contract for any kind of work in the MASON LINE. Both of them being MASTERS WORKMEN. They flatter themselves that they will be able to give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor them with a JOB. Promising faithfulness and punctuality in the execution of their contracts, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.
JOSEPH L. KEEN.
MAXWELL HUSTON.
April 3, 1846 29-1f

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st day of March, 1846.

Those whose names appear on this list will please to ask for advertised Letters.

A. Allen; E J Aldred; Rev A Archer; David Awhens; John Alderman; Isaac Anthony; Elizabeth Austinham; Wm Adlum; Thomas Asher; Bee Albright; Wm B Byles & Co Burt; Samuel Barker; J M Baldwin; Edward Bawden; Wm Burton; Mrs M A Burr & Brewster Brown; John Bradman; Clark Bartlett; George D Brever; Ferdinand Burman; John Burgess; Francis B Bowlen; Emanuel Brown; John H Carter; M F Collins; Washington Clark; Russell C Clark; Edward P Call; Drews A Corbett; Michael F Chaser; S H; brig Sophia Collier; Isaac J Caven; W T Cowie; George Combs; Chas T Cobb; Isaac Cunningham & Co Doughty; Wm Dimock; Henry Davis; H Z Drew; T B Darling; Capt L Doones; Jesse P Doland; Mrs Jane Deming; G Dudley; Thomas Evans; Miss Mary Evans; Thomas Evans; Aaron Evans; Joseph Elder; Isaiah E Eldridge; Leeth H Fogg; George Freshwater; Wm Fenner; Robert Foy; Arnold Ferguson; Daniel Filkins; E Filkin; N Garrett; Robert Grant; Benjamin Galloway; Amos Gid; Enock Gillett; Miss C Gillet; Robinson Grant; Wm Gregory; R J Griffin; John Griffin; T Harris; Wiley Harrison; M L Hankins; Stephen H Haskell; George O Hall; Mrs Susan H Hill; G H Henderson; M Hilbur; M Hills; George Hill; Robert Howard; Miss S Hall; G W Hadley; Rebecca Horne; James Hooper; Christmas Hawkins; Joseph Harris; Samuel Hammons; Mary Hart; H Horylton; D Harrington; Sarah Jones; Fredrick Jenkins; Samuel Jackson; James H Joyner; Hiram Jennel; Jesse M Jones; M F Johnson; Mathew Jackson; Miss C A Knight; James Keller; John Lewis; James H Long; Joseph Lawrence; Lorenzo Landon; Wm Lord; Verlan Longford; Jas Larkins; Miss E Liddon; Mr Lodge; set of St John's Lodge M. Moore; David M Merrick; Wm Mason; James A Morrow; John McColl; James Magradd; G U S A Murphy; John Marshall; John Marshall; Thos McLenodon; John Miles; James Newson; Robert Nelson; John Nelson; Elisha M Norris; Capt W Northam; E F Orrell; Mrs H Parrie; Margaret Parker; Miss Julia Parker; David Penleton; C A Price; Miss Margaret P Price; Miss M J Peterkin; Rev Joshua Paine; James A Peyton; John A Patterson; Margaret A Prye; E Pedeny C Raffold; Louisa Reagin; Nathaniel Richardson; Peter Richardson; James Rogers; T B Richmond; Thomas Sawyer; Geo W Seymour & Co Savage; T W Staples; Isaac Stevens; Joseph L Sevet; T 4 Small; G W Stuart; C E Smith; J B Scarborough; Mary Sanford; D Savage; Emily Spomer; A A Smith; C Sherrard; C Shippert; J B Shippert; Alfred Thompson; Augustus Taylor; E J Thomas; Lewis Thomas; R S Vannett; John Vannette; John Ward; A Wright; Miss Mary A Wright; James J Williams; W Wyman; W Willett; James J Warren; Samuel 2 Woodford; Lyman Warren; Wm White; Wm Williams; George Wilcox; Y. Young; Moses T. Zollicoff; George E W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M. April 3, 1846

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B. Byles & Co Burt; Samuel Barker; J M Baldwin; Edward Bawden; Wm Burton; Mrs M A Burr & Brewster Brown; John Bradman; Clark Bartlett; George D Brever; Ferdinand Burman; John Burgess; Francis B Bowlen; Emanuel Brown; John H Carter; M F Collins; Washington Clark; Russell C Clark; Edward P Call; Drews A Corbett; Michael F Chaser; S H; brig Sophia Collier; Isaac J Caven; W T Cowie; George Combs; Chas T Cobb; Isaac Cunningham & Co Doughty; Wm Dimock; Henry Davis; H Z Drew; T B Darling; Capt L Doones; Jesse P Doland; Mrs Jane Deming; G Dudley; Thomas Evans; Miss Mary Evans; Thomas Evans; Aaron Evans; Joseph Elder; Isaiah E Eldridge; Leeth H Fogg; George Freshwater; Wm Fenner; Robert Foy; Arnold Ferguson; Daniel Filkins; E Filkin; N Garrett; Robert Grant; Benjamin Galloway; Amos Gid; Enock Gillett; Miss C Gillet; Robinson Grant; Wm Gregory; R J Griffin; John Griffin; T Harris; Wiley Harrison; M L Hankins; Stephen H Haskell; George O Hall; Mrs Susan H Hill; G H Henderson; M Hilbur; M Hills; George Hill; Robert Howard; Miss S Hall; G W Hadley; Rebecca Horne; James Hooper; Christmas Hawkins; Joseph Harris; Samuel Hammons; Mary Hart; H Horylton; D Harrington; Sarah Jones; Fredrick Jenkins; Samuel Jackson; James H Joyner; Hiram Jennel; Jesse M Jones; M F Johnson; Mathew Jackson; Miss C A Knight; James Keller; John Lewis; James H Long; Joseph Lawrence; Lorenzo Landon; Wm Lord; Verlan Longford; Jas Larkins; Miss E Liddon; Mr Lodge; set of St John's Lodge M. Moore; David M Merrick; Wm Mason; James A Morrow; John McColl; James Magradd; G U S A Murphy; John Marshall; John Marshall; Thos McLenodon; John Miles; James Newson; Robert Nelson; John Nelson; Elisha M Norris; Capt W Northam; E F Orrell; Mrs H Parrie; Margaret Parker; Miss Julia Parker; David Penleton; C A Price; Miss Margaret P Price; Miss M J Peterkin; Rev Joshua Paine; James A Peyton; John A Patterson; Margaret A Prye; E Pedeny C Raffold; Louisa Reagin; Nathaniel Richardson; Peter Richardson; James Rogers; T B Richmond; Thomas Sawyer; Geo W Seymour & Co Savage; T W Staples; Isaac Stevens; Joseph L Sevet; T 4 Small; G W Stuart; C E Smith; J B Scarborough; Mary Sanford; D Savage; Emily Spomer; A A Smith; C Sherrard; C Shippert; J B Shippert; Alfred Thompson; Augustus Taylor; E J Thomas; Lewis Thomas; R S Vannett; John Vannette; John Ward; A Wright; Miss Mary A Wright; James J Williams; W Wyman; W Willett; James J Warren; Samuel 2 Woodford; Lyman Warren; Wm White; Wm Williams; George Wilcox; Y. Young; Moses T. Zollicoff; George E W. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M. April 3, 1846

The Republic is the public faith and honor to be committed to the people and to the world. It is not to be given to the People, cannot release its obligation by any thing short of revolution, if the world by such an extreme measure as that. The question, then, is not, and was not, a "new one" to this Administration. The sovereignty of a nation—the People themselves, have not a right to do much less to command another to do a *dishonorable act*—mean an act dishonorable to the nation. In her intercourse with other nations. All powers rests with the sovereign authority; but in a constitutional Government like ours, even the people must bind themselves against doing wrong. If they would set about taking off that shackle, they must revolutionize and strick at the constitution. But that, if they choose; and other nations, and leave no right to do wrong. I honor that statesman who *commits* to the honor of his country, who binds him, forgetful of himself and his personal convenience, or the consistency of his mere opinion. Had Mr. Polk repeated his opinion of a "clear and unquestionable" title for an *American* in his daily prayers for years and years together, would still have been the duty of the President to go to the line of 49° as a compromise, if he believed, as he says he did, that his country was "committed," and the honor and faith of the nation made him go there. It is still his duty to do it, if he sincerely believes what he says. Tell me what you may of the people—flatter them as you please—yet in spite of all the *unquestionable* arguments upon our title to Oregon, and the *unquestionable* title of the "British" against their title by the clamor of the "United States" against this question go to the people of the United States whether the honor of the nation is *not* lessened than *not* *every inch* of Oregon on the other side of 49—let the people hear and understand the motives and the policy and the honor and the necessity under which the President has acted, and from the mountain valleys of the West to the shores of the Atlantic they will respond that the President has done right—the honor of our country before every thing else! If honesty and patriotism did not sustain the President, prudence and peace would lend their aid; and all the world would see that a war for the whole of Oregon, when we are ourselves divided in opinion upon the question of right to the whole of it, and the Chief Magistrate himself believed that it was not honorable to go to war for extreme right, would be *madness*. How could we pray God to bless us and to aid our arms in such a conflict?

Those who are relying upon the President's Message to Congress as a declaration of his ability to further negotiation, and the pledge of a determination on his part not to settle this controversy at all by a pacific compromise, even if his own offer should be returned upon him, may find themselves disappointed. I warn them that they have been deceiving themselves by their own misinterpretation. Even if there could be found in the "record" (as the Senator from Ohio has called his message) a line or a sentence to stimulate the hopes of some Senators, or to excite the suspicions of others, I hope to dissipate them all by a review of his *acts and omissions*, and of the *words* of that Presidential "record." For I undertake to say that if there be truth in logic, faith in the integrity and virtue of public agents, and meaning in the English words, it can be demonstrated from the course of the Administration, and from the *acts and omissions*, and the language of this "record," that the President will not, as he ought not to, repel and refuse to entertain an offer from the British Minister for a compromise substantial in principle; and that he himself has heretofore proposed; and that whilst the Senate are in session he could not think of such a thing without their advice. For he must know—we do know—that the constitutional majority of that body would prefer a compromise at the line of 49° to an "inevitable war" for the line of 54° 40'.

Upon this subject of a war, suffer me to say a word before I proceed to this demonstration.

To deprecate war, as a calamity, by any labor of a reman in the nineteenth century, and upon an American Senate, would be a trespass upon its time, and I do not intend to trespass upon its time. I have been thought that Great Britain will fight for Oregon; and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Breese,) speaking for the "true friends of Oregon," would almost seem to think that there is any use of any negotiation about this matter (and what he does allow of) is, to let her get time to equip, so as to avoid being kicked out of the possession all the way up to 54° 40'. These are not these words, but this is hardly a caricature of the impression they made upon the minds of his hearers. Now, without going at all into the question of which country has the best title above the line of 49°, let me ask the Senate to look at the maps of Oregon printed by your order. To count your eyes over or above the 49th parallel to see Frezer's river occupied and fortressed from its mouth to its source, and to see the British title to the whole of Great Britain has held possession there for forty years; and more; to bear in mind that an American settler's foot (so far as I know) never trod that soil; and to forget that we have been negotiating for thirty years, and always offering to Great Britain to compromise at all below Fraser's river; then to turn to the sixth protocol of the negotiation this year pending and undetermined, and there read what the British Minister said, to wit, on the 24th of September, 1844—"he says for the present *to declare that he did not feel authorized to enter into a discussion respecting the territory north of the 49th parallel of latitude*"—say, not authorized to discuss the British claims on this Fraser's river; and then tell me if national pride, or the desire to gratify a national passion, can incite a nation to war would not the Great Britain to resist, should our Government undertake to dislodge her settlements there, after first terminating the negotiation, and boldly declaring that compromise is inadmissible—yes, even on our offer, for two generations, out of the negotiation—"all or none," "the whole or a fight," such a case Great Britain must fight; *she ought to fight*; and *she would fight*. If the Senator will permit me to suppose him an Englishman, to him permit the question, then: Were you an Englishman, would you not resist; would you not fight, and if you would fight, were you an Englishman, what, being an *American statesman*, have you to do with the golden rule—what with the golden rule—what you are thus "demanding what is not right!"

I propose now to call the attention of the Senate to the acts of the President having an immediate connexion with the inquiry of what is his position. His acts of commission: What are they? Look to the "records" and see. Therein you find at he himself offered the line of 49° as a compromise last August. He made that offer, notwithstanding his "settled conviction," individually, as well as now, that our title was "clear and unquestionable"—not unquestioned, but unquestionable—not the only claim, but "the best in existence." He admitted in so many words to the Government that he felt "committed" as a Chief Magistrate. He tells Congress that at he was "committed." Congress says, "every thing but the bond of the United States have already shown that, in saying and in doing this, he only did what it was *right* in him to do as President of the United States. At all events, has solemnly declared to the world that such is his opinion. Having "committed" himself by his own declaration, and by his correspondent act, to be a "friend" of the President in this Senate, it will be due to say of him, or having said so, on that account adhere to declaring that he is, or that he can be understood now as speaking for himself by the same records," such language as, "I recant it all." "True, my country was committed by the acts of my predecessors." "True, I have in my own person offered her honor by a proposal to yield some of it should the offer of my predecessors, already

to be so much upon me, I will not utter it. There shall be no compromise!—no consultation with the Senate!—all of Oregon or none!—“40, 40, fight or no fight?” Oh, my God, whatever attitude is this for a man's life to assume for him?

I hear a Senator behind me say from his seat: “The President has put himself there; he never! He has put his name on the record.” This kind office has been performed for him by his “friends,” who seem determined to have his company; and, because they go for “all of Oregon or none,” to take the Administration along with them by construction, at any and every peril to its consistency and to the peace of the United States. No sir! no, sir! The President has not put himself into that position. Had he done it, or if he should do it, I, for one, do not hesitate to declare that it would compel me to turn my back upon him and his Administration.

Have not that friend upon earth whom I would support in a position so inconsistent with his own professions of high devotion to his country's honor—or so injurious to this great nation's fame—perilous to the peace of the world? The President made no such offering, he committed no such crime. To our country and to the peace of the world that he might ingloriously snatch it back again before it could be accepted, simply and singly because it was not seized upon in the day, or month, or year he offered it. I ask his pardon for his supposition that he could. For one, I do not do him wrong. Before I will do it, he must sign a recantation. I would hardly believe that. He must do so ~~before~~ ^{before} I surrendered my faith.

What if it was withdrawn after its last rejection? That is nothing, for it had been in like manner withdrawn by his predecessors. If their withdrawal in 1817 and 1827 left the Government still committed, how could it be otherwise because he withdrew the same offer in 1845? This plea would be a miserable subterfuge, and no Senator would adopt it in the name of the President, nor call it so, nor act of friendship to him.

My friend, ought not this one act, of itself, to be conclusive against these false constructions of the message? But it is not all. We are in possession of more—much more—in these “records!” for it is to them I speak. The President knows his own purposes best—where he intends to stop, and whether he has in truth already terminated his efforts to negotiate a compromise. He knows that, if he terminates negotiation, and rashly encounters the hazard of asserting our extreme claims to the whole of Oregon up to 54° 40', the United States must either retreat ingloriously from her pretensions, or prepare to dislodge Great Britain and to defend herself by force of arms. That I think I have already proved. And yet, oh! what an OMISSION! No notice has been given for this necessity to Congress or the people, plainly and directly, as it ought to have been. No recommendations to Congress to prepare for our defence, or for the forcible assertion of our rights, are in these “records!” To prepare now—to-day. No estimates have been sent up to us for that object. None. Nothing of the kind. The estimates are lowered, not increased! What is the inference? What does he mean that you shall understand by this? That there is, on his part, no intention to compromise? That negotiation is come to an end, and will not be pursued by him? And will not his friends permit themselves to see, when they thus misconstrue his message, that they involve the President, were it true, in a guilt too deep for decent utterance!—an execrable, treacherous, cowardly, criminal concealment of our country's danger; when, if in reality there is to be no further negotiation, our past conduct can be no excuse, no reason, no pretext for silence. But the construction is false: President Polk would not betray his country thus. Depend upon it he would have told you plainly and directly of it, if he had abandoned negotiation on his part, not daring thus to bring you to an “inevitable war,” or a worse alternative, for “all of Oregon or none,” against your consent, and without notice to prepare for it. That he has not so warned and so informed you plainly, is, to my mind, conclusive.

Nor is this all. The President knows, as well as he knows the faces of Senators, that a very large proportion, I will not say how many, of those who expect to vote this notice into his hands, are favorable to negotiation for a compromise at 49°; and that we would not do it, NOT FOR AN INSTANT WOULD I THINK OF DOING IT, if we believed the construction that has been placed upon his message by the Senators of Ohio, (Mr. Allen,) Indiana, (Mr. Hannegan,) and Illinois, (Mr. Brees;) and, perhaps, also—I am not certain—by the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass.) He must know—he does know—that we would not vote for it, if, on the contrary, we did not confidently believe, from his past conduct, and the absence of any plain recantation in the message, that this notice will be used as a means of pursuing the pending negotiation upon the basis of compromise, as a moral instrument to help, and not to hinder it, as it has been heretofore conducted by himself and his predecessors. And, if these Senators had but spoken plainly and said that he is authorized to *undecide* us; if, indeed, we have been thus deceived! No answer! Then there is no one. Then the President has authorized nobody to speak for him, and confirm this senatorial interpretation of his message, as made by the “true friends of Oregon.” I do believe he would have done that, and more than that, rather than deceive and betray so many of this Senate. I am therefore friend enough to the President to doubt and deny this false construction, and faithfulness to my trust as a Senator compels me to do it, as from my heart I do this day, openly, before the American Senate. If any one here be now authorized to speak for him, let him speak.

I come to one other act of OMISSION, which I mention without the slightest intentional discourtesy to the honorable Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Allen;) but the facts are well known to the Senate, and the omission to which I allude bears too strongly upon the point before me to be altogether pretermitted. Mr. President, my subject is too important for me to sacrifice truth and argument to any false delicacy. It is no question of dollars and cents; but it is, as regards it, and as this Senate looks at it, a question of peace or war—honor or dishonor to my country. The chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who has always been regarded in the practice of legislative bodies as a depositary of the Executive purposes and opinions, *privately* as well as public, in so far as they are connected with our foreign relations. I do not say he is required or expected to tell the Senate any thing confidentially entrusted to him. By no means; not at all. But heretofore it has sufficed if he met imprudent inquiries by an *expressive silence*. By his simple unexplained waiver of unsafe interrogatories we could know what we were about. How is it in this matter?—The honorable chairman, with most alarming emphasis, more than once, when he was stimulated by no question from others, but of his own head and imagination—I grant you of his own “clear and unquestioned” right—has assumed to construe the message for us, as a record by which the President had both pledged himself and notified the Senate that there would be no further negotiation for a compromise. I hoped he was mistaken, and I already believed he was. This has been heretofore

able chairman and other Senators; and it was open to the world, where it will hastily be taken up by thousands, as though it had been an AUTHORIZED exposition of the views and intentions of the Administration. More recently, the honorable chairman proclaimed that the President's opinions and views had undergone "no shadow of turning," but, in answer to a direct inquiry put to him on the floor of the Senate, by the honorable Senator from Maryland, (Mr. John Johns,) it was distinctly admitted by himself that "records and the record ALONE," were the sources from which he derived any authority thus to commit the President against negotiation. In a word, that the honorable chairman's speeches were but inferences of the Senator—not authorized interpretations by the chairman. From the "records ALONE." Mark that!

The honorable chairman of Foreign Affairs then, it appears, has not obtained, and does not possess, *confidentially*, the views and purposes of the President; and what he has given us was the logic of his mind, not an authorized dictum of his office. After his own declaration in the Senate, it would be doing him great injustice to insinuate or to suspect otherwise, or that he meant any thing else.

Here, then, we see a Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate for more than two months in possession of a great subject, and with these identical "records" referred to them for consideration—early notice asked for—a resolution reported, and speeches delivered—but no communication has been made to the chairman that his senatorial construction of the President's meaning is true or false! If the construction be not true, we see a reason for the President's silence. However painful to him personally, he owed it to all the properties of his own public station, and to the service of the Republic, not to speak beforehand of his future purposes, in a negotiation, thro' the chairman or any body else. If the construction, however, be true, the duty of the President would be a plain one to himself, to the Senate, and to the nation. He should have authorized that committee to set the country right at once, by confirming the Senator's interpretation to the letter, and bringing the Senate to one mind about what it is he means, and what it is he wants with a nation, after having determined to go for "all of Oregon."

Compromise! "no negotiation!" For my mind it appears, therefore, that this omission to make the customary *confidential* disclosures to the chairman of Foreign Affairs is pregnant with inferences. More especially as we know that Senator to be the personal and political friend of the President, but one who has committed himself, and would seem inclined, I must say, to carry the Administration with him, either before or behind, against all compromise, and, consequently, against all negotiation. I do not say that these misconstructions are wilful. I never harbored a thought they were.

But, again, Mr. Senator: If the Administration wished to stop all negotiation on their part, nothing was easier than for the President of the United States to do all that without coming to Congress at all. By the general law of nations and of common sense, we know that this convention of 1827 might have been abrogated by the mutual consent of the parties to it. That is precisely the mode in which a new treaty annuls an existing convention.—Beyond all controversy, the President, in virtue of his constitutional power to propose negotiation and to make treaties with foreign Governments, had authority, without the knowledge or consent of Congress, to make a proposition to the British Minister to annul the Convention of 1827 by the mutual consent of both Governments, and there to stop. I think it is highly probable that this proposition might have been accepted. But what if it had not? Is there a Senator who doubts that such a proposition, whether agreed to or not by Great Britain, would have terminated and of itself have put an end to the pending negotiation for a compromise; and that the British Minister if he had not taken leave of the country, would have been obliged to take short leave of this subject of Oregon?

Why, then, was it not done? Why was it not attempted in that manner? Why was that man ready to seek manner of terminating the negotiation for a compromise and negotiating the convention of 1827, without altogether? There is no answer consistent with the republican integrity and manly patriotism of our President, except that which I have already insisted upon: That he did not wish to put a step to negotiation on his part. That he stands upon the line of 49° as a compromise, by the side of the nation's honor, as he understands it. That he stands there to-day, as he did last December, with the crown of peace upon his head, and he has not asked to be clothed in the panoply of war. That he wants peace, honorable peace—not war, dishonorable war!

[Conclusion next week.]

Death of Wm. P. Dobson, Esq.—We are pained to have to record the death of WILLIAM P. DOBSON, Esq. of Surry county. He expired at his residence on the last instant, of Congestive Fever, in the 64th year of his age.

Mr. Dobson was favorably known to the people of this State by his useful services in the Legislature, and in the County of Surry, as often and so faithfully represented by him in that body, will feel most sensibly the absence of his strong common sense and unflinching patriotism. As a public man Mr. Dobson was not ambitious of display. He rather sought that distinction which belongs to solid talents and to integrity of character, and was content to labor, with equal modesty and assiduity, for the welfare of those he served, and to whom he considered himself at all times responsible. An honest man and a good citizen has gone down to the grave; but the measure of man's days with him was well nigh finished, and his memory will long be cherished, not only by his family, but by a large circle of devoted friends.

[Full-length Standard.]

SUICIDE OF COL. CRANE.—We regret to learn that Com. Wm. H. CRANE, of the U. S. Navy, and until a few weeks since, when resigned, chief officer of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, committed suicide in his room at the Navy Department in Washington on Wednesday, by cutting his throat with a razor. For several days previous he was impressed with the belief that he was about to die, and while laboring under this morbid hallucination, committed the rash deed.—He was 62 years of age, and highly respected by his brother officers. He left a wife but no children. Col. Jacob Jones has been promoted to his place as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography of the Navy Department, salary \$3,500.

Tricks Telegraphic.—Last week, the French Telegraph made the following announcement:—Abd-el Kader has been taken:—but it was afterwards ascertained that a fog had enveloped the remainder of the communication. The funds, however, rose tremendously.

The following day the sentence being completed the intelligence ran thus:—

Abd-el Kader has been taken with a dreadful fall in his head.

The funds fell, but the coup had been sufficiently successful for those who made the telegraph lay into the hands of their agents at the Bourse. A fog is frequently a great windfall.—Punch.

County Plans and Quarter Sessions.
February Term, 1846.
James Moore, executor of James Moore, deceased.

Janie Moore, Thomas G. Moore, James King, guardian of minor heirs of Walter O. Moore, deceased, John T. Moore and wife, Curtis Thompson and wife, Benjamin Brothers and wife, Harriet O. Moore, and Henry N. Moore.

IT appearing that Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, guardian of minor heirs of Walter O. Moore, dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, by this Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, for the said Thomas O. Moore, Benjamin Brothers and wife, and James King, guardian, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Sampson, in Clinton, on the third Monday in May next, and show cause why the last will and testament of James Moore, dec'd, shall not be admitted to solemn and final probate.

Witness T. I. FAISON, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Clinton, the 3rd Monday in February A. D., 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

T. I. FAISON, C. C. C.
March 5, 1846 25-6t

TO MERCHANTS.
Physicians, and Others.

THE subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of MEDICINES, DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISH, BRUSHES, &c. &c.

Confident that his prices will give satisfaction, he solicits even those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his goods.

Any communications, asking the prices of goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.

He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering, Jalap, Rububar, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medicines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Cloves, &c.; and Lamp Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdigris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest prices.

Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.

Putty of the best quality, at 2½ cts. per lb., out of bladders, and 3 cents per lb. in bladders, in quantities of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ No charge made for delivering goods in any part of the city.

J. W. W. GORDON, Druggist.
No. 1-2 West Pratt st., a few doors from Light st., and opposite the Ball- & Ohio R. R. Depot, Baltimore.
Baltimore, ebruary 18, 1846 24-3m

THE subscriber offers for sale the following articles received by recent arrivals:

28 bags prime India Coffee;	50 boxes Soap;
12 bbls P. R R Sugar;	10 bbls Mesa Pork;
4 bbls P. R Molasses;	12 casks of Cheese;
50 half bbls super Canal Flour;	3 boxes Tobacco;
10 bbls super Canal Flour;	40 bbls Whiskey;
5 boxes Sperm Candles;	10 bbls Gin;
10 boxes Mould Candles;	
10,000 Segars, various qualities;	
10 boxes Table Salt, (60 cases in a box.)	

together with an assortment of domestic.

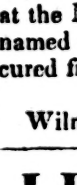
F13 22 JOHN S. RICHARDS.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N. C. Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

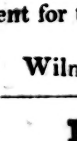
 SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-4f]

HANOVER HOUSE.

 **THE SUBSCRIBER** informs his friends that he has taken this well known and popular HOTEL, and that he will be ready to receive Boarders on the 15th of October next.

His efforts to make his house agreeable to those who may patronize him, will be unremitting and assiduous. THE HANOVER HOUSE will be supplied with new furniture, clean beds, and attentive servants. In addition to this, he will be aided in the duties of superintending the "HOUSE," by an active and experienced man. His table will be supplied with every delicacy which this and the Charleston markets can afford.

JOHN S. JAMES.
Sept 19, 1845 22-4f

Cornelius Myers, FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

WOULD express his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage the past year, and hopes by strict attention to his business, and efforts to please and suit the taste of all who may favor him with their custom, to merit a continuance of the same. He would respectfully call the attention of the public to his large and well selected stock of

Hats and Caps.

not up expressly for this market, and warranted cheapness, durability and beauty, not to be surpassed. His assortment will at all times be found all and complete, consisting of Gent's Beaver, Nutria, Brush and Russia Hats, fine Mohair, Silk, and Angola Sporting Hats, of every variety of shape and quality. A splendid assortment of

CAPS:

fur, Broadcloth, Fur bands, Silk Velvet, fine Cloth, Oil Silk, Velveteen, Hair, Seal, &c. &c.

Leather Hat Cases of every style; common do.

ALSO.

A splendid assortment of Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, &c., Water Proof and Wood Hats, very cheap, by the dozen.

Plantes and others purchasing for negroes, will not it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

Merchants furnished at New York prices.

N. B.—Cash paid for Otter, Mink, and Raccoon skins.


October 24, 1845. 6-4f

ICE—50 Casks fresh cut, prime quality, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

J DPT received from New York, a general assortment of Family Groceries, viz.
Coffee, all kinds,
Sugar, Porto Rico,
do New Orleans,
do Crushed,
do Loaf,
do Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds
Spices Candles,
Tallow do
Solep, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Cincinnati Whisker,
Port, Madeira, and Champagne Wines,
Pure Juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starsh,
Preserved Plums, Pineapples, Limes, Cantons
Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomato, Mushroom, and Walnut Catsups,
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish,
Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,
For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one
door East of the Carolina Hotel.
Call and see, we have just the thing for Christ-
mas, and every thing a family wants for to eat
and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.
D5.

ADAMS & M'GARY
HAVE OPENED their store in the Parsley
buildings, between Chestnut and Walnut
streets, where they have and will keep a large as-
sortment of GROCERIES, SHIP STORES and
PROVISIONS, among which will be found
6 hds. P. R. and St.
Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee
50 brls Canal Flour
40 half do. do. do.
50 brls Mess & Prime
Beef
40 brls do. do
Pork
100 brls Pilot and Navy
Bread
3 barrels and boxes
Crackers
25 brls Whiskey
20 do Rum
20 do Brandy
10 do Gin
40 chests and 3 chests
Tea
10 casks Cheese
ALSO—Some very superior TEAS, for family
use, in half pound, quatrions and canisters.
N28 11-4f

To the Riding and Travelling Community.



THE subscriber has, and intends keeping con-
stantly on hand, at his old stand on Market
street, a general assortment of goods in his line,
to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADDLES, BRID-
LES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard-Leather,
Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Vali-
cases, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies' Satchels,
Coach, Gigs, Buggy and wagon HARNESSES, Col-
lars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All
of which he warrants to be of the best workman-
ship and materials, and are offered for sale at
the lowest prices.
ALSO—Charriotters, Buggies, Trotting Wagon-
s and Sulkeys, for sale low. Northern Sole
Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to man-
ufacturing SADDLES and HARNESSES to order,
and repairing the same, together with trimming
Carriages and making Church Cushions.
D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SHANES—BLINDS AND DOORS.
THE subscriber is agent for one of the best
manufactorys at the North, and will receive
orders for the above named articles, which will be
boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New
York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short
notice. Persons about to contract for buildings,
will find it to their interest to call and examine
prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Sept. 27, 1844 1v1

Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes con-
taining from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose,
2 kegs " " in half-pound papers,
2 boxes " " do. bladders.
5 half-barrels " do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
1 boxes superior " do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

R. O. HED. STAVES WANTED.
Proposals will be received by the subscrib-
er, until the first of January next, for the
delivery of **R. O. HED. STAVES** of the fol-
lowing dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches
long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 33
inches, not under one inch thick; and well dressed.
The delivery can commence immediately, and
continue during the next spring and summer.
Persons proposing will state the quantity they
will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their
proposals for *Rough Staves* that will dress down
to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal
or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive
attention.
G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 17th, 1845.

FRESH BEEF.
JAMES PETTEWAY
RESPECTFULLY
announces to the citizens
of Wilmington, that he
keeps for sale at the Mar-
ket-house, the best of
FRESH MEATS,
every description, and he solicits a share of pub-
lic patronage.
Hotels or families can have their purchases sent
to their houses if desired.
Drovers will please always give him a call be-
fore disposing of their live stock, as he will give
the highest price the market will afford.
January 2, 1846 16-4f

CUTCALP'S SHUFF.
10 HALF barrels in Bladders.
Just received and for sale by

MINIATURES.
MR. HUBBARD would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time and of giving all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in his superior style.
Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerrotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.
Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.
Daguerrotype taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.
Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.
Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.
For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.
January 30, 1846. 20-45

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
DR. A. O. EVANS,
HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles, 100 kegs White Lead, No 1 to pure, 75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16, 50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine, 12 bbls Oil, 25 cans Venigres and Chrome Green, 1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts, 7 doz. Salad Oil, 12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,) 6 doz. Trusses, including Chasms, Ivory pad, Bull's, Marrow, &c., (all sizes) Sulphate and Aet. Morphine, McMurri's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potash and Iron, Strychnia, Pijane, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Eleuthrum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oil, Cubebs and Copaiba, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following **PATENT MEDICINES:**
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phenix Bitters, Jayne's Expecterant and Hair Tonic, Swain's Panacea, Fehsenstock's Vermifuge, Sand's Soreaparrilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beekwith's, Peter's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.
A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.
Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.
☐ All articles warranted genuine or returned.
July 18th, 1845. 44

ADVANCES.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.
STALLS Nos. 3 & 4.
THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of **BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.**
at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will guarantee him in saying the best, for he will have that or none. Houses or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.
☐ Drivers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 18, 1845. 1-1f

O'D NASH BRANDY.
60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Boarding House.
THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and on door North of the **Hanover House**, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make transient boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can, always accommodate those who may have horses.
He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his **Livery Stables** are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.
He keeps constantly on hand, **HORSES AND BUGGIES** for hire.
DAVID THALLY.
N. B.—Drivers can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

J. LEONARD, BLACK-SMITH.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his **BLACK-SMITH** establishment at the Shop, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wood, near McCune's Hall & Armstrong's Druggery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Horse work, make or repair Belers, and all kinds of edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.
He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.
Wilmington, January 30, 1846. 20-1y

WANTED.—The highest CASH PRICE will be paid for OLD PEPPER, by
30, 1846 20-47] HART & POLLEY.

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.
In store, and for sale by
Jas J Wm. COOKE.

New Boarding House.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has rented the large three story brick building owned by J. A. Sintas, on Front street, between Dock and Market streets, and that he has fitted it up the most comfortable manner for the reception of **BOARDERS.** His rooms are neat and airy, is table set always be supplied with the best market can afford, and he pledges himself that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make one who may favor him with their patronage, comfortable. His charges will be moderate. He respectfully asks the community to give him a trial.
G. W. STYRON.
Oct. 18, 1845.

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VOL. 2.-
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 June 27, 1845.
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